CONGRESS.

An Abstract of the More Important Proceedings in Both Houses.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.

morial from the Legislature of New Hampshire | in the State. It is impossible to raise the tax asking for the passage of his educational bill. tion in the District of Columbia,

adopted, instructing the Committee on Post- his speech. offices and Postroads to inquire whether any mail matter addressed to Senators is detained in the Washington Postoffice. If so, whether (N. Y.) was appointed Speaker pro tempore. the Postoffice Department in subjecting third | 14, and asked that it be printed in the Record; may contain advertisements or other printed | the Committee on Ways and Means. matter, to first-class postage.

Postoffice Department was unwarrantable. Senater Sawyer called up the House bill relating to permissible marks on mail matter,

and the Senate passed it. second-class matter may write or print on the crease of pension. envelope the name and address of the person to | Petitions from their respective States for whom the matter is sent; his own name, resi- prohibition in the District of Columbia were make of this \$50,000. dence, occupation and business address; also, the correction of a typographical error and a rell. "sample copy" or "marked copy."

to a special committee of five Senators.

Senator Plumb offered a resolution, which debated, sales of public lands.

terior to furnish as soon as possible information | was a right and proper one. as to lands granted in Kansas to railroads; with | The amendment was rejected, and the bill the correspondence of the General Land Office | then passed by a vote of 16 to 46. This bill | subject. Some one suggested "Australian wool," with the roads, maps of the lands, etc. The Senate went into Committee of the Whole | Territories.

to consider the Blair educational bill.

tion of States.

play be withdrawn. Further consideration of the bill was inter- purposes by the Government. rupted for a short while in order to pass bills

educational bill, and Senator Blair obtained sus.

Union, etc.

ing the passage of the bill.

South Carolina and North Carolina had done it, Carolina. public schools were held last year in conse- that the State owed him. quence of the insufficiency of the fund.

crease in this country.

literacy of the country was increasing, and is There is a great deal of the old slavery preju- bis case be referred to the Court of Claims, with not confined to the Southern States. He read dice against the poor whites and the negroes, the right of appeal, to determine whether or a communication showing the amount of illit- which shows itself in antagonism to educating not his services had been of any value. eracy in particular cities in Massachusetts. those classes lest they grasp political power. This was least in Boston, where the percentage | Senator Blair said that if all the money that | injustice, nor did he mean to do one now, when country, and 88.63 per cent, abroad.

Senator Blair went on to say that a similar the Senate adjourned.

bury to sustain his position, Senator Platt mentioned that many of the tennial celebration of the settlement of them of the amount of their patriotic investchildren of Connecticut were educated in pa- the Northwestern Territory, requesting as ment, rockial schools, and consequently did not appear in the returns for public schools.

much pecuniary aid as will enable the Mr. Springer said that if the gentleman said ums, is offered to active and energetic young men and erection of a monumental structure that may that he demanded a fee for inserting a clause women in every town in the United States who can furpear in the returns for public schools. Senator Binir read a letter from J. C. Scar- preserve for the benefit of posterity the he said what was not true. Mr. Springer as- nish satisfactory references as to honesty and ability.

borough, of Summer, N. C., Superintendent of memories of those who laid the foundation of serted that he was prouder of his course in that (In toward he s than 3,500 inhabitants only one appli-Public Instruction in North Carolina, giving | republican institutions in the central portion of | matter than anything he had done since he | cant will be accepted.) The nature of the business is to statistics in report to the condition of educa- this great Republic. tion in timt State.

son County, in which he resided, which has a printion to carry into effect the act to establish Mr. Crisp (Ga.) called up the Thobe-Carlisle



population of 30,000, of which about two-thirds are white and one-third black. This would make about 10,000 children of school age. To educate these 10,000 they have a fund derived from the poll-tax, liquor-tax, etc., of about of an average salary to the school teachers of more than \$30 for four months in the year, which makes the case nearly hopeless, as the fact that the County is so large presents an almost insurmountable obstacle. Many of the school districts have no school-houses, and all of them are inferior and poorly furnished. Yet John-In the Senate, Senator Blair presented a me- son County is one of the largest and wealthiest

to secure more revenue for schools.

Tennessee. Senator Platt offered a resolution, which was The Senate adjourned at the conclusion of

the same is legally or illegally detained; and if Mr. McKinley presented resolutions adopted illegally, who is responsible. The effect of this by the conference of wool manufacturers, wool

After the transaction of some routine busi-Senator Platt supported his resolution with a ness and a parliamentary wrangle over rules | States to act in a manner which would not respeech, in which he held that the course of the and motions to adjourn, the House finally ad- fleet discredit upon our participation in the journed.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.

presented by Senators Dolph, Cullom and Cock-

mark to designate a word or passage to which | The bill for the refunding of the direct tax, salaries of the commissioners. it is desired to call attention, and the words | which instructs the Secretary of the Treasury to credit to each State and Territory and the | the Committee on Foreign Affairs had to state A message from the President was received. District of Columbia, a sum equal to the col- what the people of New South Wales wanted giving the results of the investigation of the lections made under the direct tax act of Aug. in the way of our participation in the exhibi-Pacific Railroad Commission. It was referred | 5, 1861, and remits all moneys still due the | tion. United States under that act, was taken up and

was agreed to, asking the Secretary of the | Senator Vance offered an amendment extend-Treasury what sums of money were paid to | ing the provision to the tax collections under the States and Territories as 10 per cent, of the | the law of 1862, which was supported by other Senators from the cotton-raising States, but op-He also offered another resolution, which posed by Senator Sherman, who contended that was agreed to, asking the Secretary of the In- | the cotton tax of from \$60,000,000 to \$80,000,000

The consideration of the Educational Bill was Senator Bewen supported the bill, and an- resumed. Senator Brown (Ga.) made a speech that our commerce with Australia was falling swered some of the arguments for illiteracy in favor of the bill, and said that while the off. made by Senator Vest. The constitutional ob- | Southern States had made decided progress in | Mr. Hooker (Miss.) supported the resolution, jections, which seemed to be the main ones | the education of the people since 1880, the bur- | and said that no Nation in the world responded that those opposed to the bill urged, were old ben of educating the children of the two races is, more cordially and promptly than England, straw which had been thrashed ever, not only in the impoverished condition of the Southern | who came with her public exhibits, and her until all the grain was out, but the straw itself | States, so great that those States are not able to | private citizens sent to the gallery of art nuwas shreds. It was the old States-rights doc- meet the demands made upon them, and there trine, which went down in the bitterness and still exists a great necessity all over the Southterror of war, and yet, strange to say, still era country for common-school education and | be treated with courtesy and respect when an raised its head in opposition to the grand idea | increased facilities for instructing the children | invitation comes from her Minister, indorsed that this is a union and not a mere confedera- of both races. He believed that the whole people | by our Secretary of State and recommended by feel as much interest in the pending measure as | the President of the United States. The Senator Vest had consoled himself with the they have felt on any previous occasion, and amount appropriated is a mere bagatelle in reflection that even if the bill passed both that its defeat would be received with great re- proportion to the benefits that will accrue. Houses it may not become a law, because of gret throughout that whole section. He re-'great man," as he terms him, at the other | pelled the idea of its unconstitutionality, and | end of the Avenue. This contains a covert cited an unbroken line of precedents from Gen. business, and brought up for consideration the voting 152. The resolution was declared threat-not a very covert one, either-of execu- Washington in favor of the exercise of this act to provide for the issue of circulating notes adopted. tive veto. Well, let the veto come, and it will power by Congress. He also quoted liberally to national banks. be received by the people as the crowning scene | from the speeches of other Senators in favor of | A discussion casued between him on one side in the last act of the great drama of retrogres- the exercise of similar power on other occa- and Anderson (Kan.) and Weaver (Iowa) on the Mr. Thobe had been refused the privilege of sion, after which the curtain will fall and the sions, and laid before the Senate a table show- other, and after some filibustering the matter ing the amount of lands granted for school | went over until the next day.

Senator Plumb offered an amendment prorelating to the inspection of steam vessels and | viding that the money raised under the bill to regulate marriages between white men and shall be annually divided among the several

He reminded the Senate that since the close | dress by Dr. Curry, agent of the Peabody school of the war there had been contributed to edu- fund, and now Minister to Spain, in regard to cation in the South by people outside of that | the fearful amount of illiteracy in the South. section between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000, the This states that not one-half of the school popmost important contribution being known as ulation in the South is undergoing instruction. the Peabody fund. The Blair educational bill | Nearly one balf of the white and more than was not a new idea in legislation, as there had one-half of the colored children are growing been a number of schemes looking toward the | up without educational advantages. In 1870 same and; among them being bills to use part | there were 4,189,972 illiterates, and in 1880, of the proceeds of the sales of public lands and 4,741,173, an increase of more than one-half a the annual surplus income of the Patent Office. million in 10 years. Thirty-three and one-Nearly every religious organization in the tenth per cent of the voters in the South are country had at one time or another memorial- illiterate. He also read a letter from Judge A. fixed Congress to pass this or some similar bill. A. Gunby, of Monroe, La., indorsing the bill, Nearly all the religious denominations—the and saying that its only opponents, so far as invoke the divine blessing before ordering the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, etc. his knowledge extended, were either "free- Clerk to read the proceedings of the day before, -had expressed their emphatic approbation. trade fanatics or belonged to that class of rigid a slip which raised a laugh at the expense of The Teachers' Association of the country, rep- and narrow thinkers who entertain and foster | the gentleman from New York. resenting nearly 200,000 teachers, had done the a natural and ineradicable hatred of all intelsame thing, and innumerable petitions had lectual culture at the public expense," A let- privilege. He said that in the remarks of Mr. come up from the country, from every class of | ter from J. A. B. Lovett, Superintendent of | Kelley of the day before that gentleman had citizens, the Enights of Labor, the Federation | Schools at Huntsville, Ala., who said that the | stated that the people of Philadelphia who of Laber, the Women's Christian Temperance | monthly pay of the teachers is \$22, making a | were individual subscribers to the Centennial Scuator Harris denied that the Legislature 71 cents for white children and 66 cents for they found that a Member of the Congress of Tennessee had ever passed resolutions favor- | colored. A large majority of the people of Ala- | which had appropriated the \$1,500,000 to the bama would giadly see the passage of the bill. exhibition (and that same gentleman is a Mem-Senator Blair admitted that possibly there | Other letters from prominent Alabamaians, and | ber of the present Congress) had claimed a fee might be an inadvertence in making this state- | editorials from Alabama newspapers, supported | of \$10,000 for having astutely inserted a clause ment, but that there had been very strong sen- these views. An editorial from the Charleston | in the bill which constituted the appropriation timents from the citizens of that State. The (S. C.) News and Courier, Jan. 10, denounced the | a loan, upon which he could go into court and State of Louisiana had twice memorialized Con- opponents of the Blair bill in the South, and demand repayment. Mr. Springer said that he gress through the Legislature, and the State of especially Senator Reagan and others in Texas, | disliked very much to believe that the honor-Mississippi twice or three times. The Legis- who have, through the charity of the United able gentleman from Pennsylvania, who is lature of Alabama had twice passed concurrent | States in other days, got beyond the help of the | uniformly courteons in his manner, would inresolutions indorsing the bill. Georgia had Government, and now refuse to give similar | tentionally put upon the records of Congress a done the same, and so, he thought, had Florida. help to poor, over-taxed States like South statement which did injustice to a fellow-Mem-

tise latter by both Democratic and Republican | Senator Reagan replied to the editorial, deny- Mr. Springer explained his course on the Legislatures. The last political platform of the ing that Texas owed anything to South Caro- matter, saying that he had moved an amend-Democrats of Virginia had indersed the bill. Iina or the other States. The Republic of ment in the 44th Congress to the Centennial In the North nearly all the Legistures had in- Texas achieved her own independence 10 or 12 appropriation bill, which changed that approdersed it. The need of the bill in the North years before the annexation. Citizens from priation from a donation to a loan. At the close was very great. Illiteracy was increasing to- South Carolina and other States migrated to of the exposition a dispute arose as to the use day in Massachusetts, and in some portions of Texas, but they became Texaus, achieved their of this sum; the Centennial managers holding

Senator Dawes asked if there were any sta- leading citizen of Texas, a man of distinguished | preme Court reversed the decision and ordered tistics to show that illiteracy is on the in- ancestry, whose name he would not read, how- the money to be paid into the Treasury. He ever, for fear that he might be subjected to so- (Mr. Springer) had never asked the Govern-Senater Blair replied that he was informed cial ostracism, who gave a very depiorable pic- ment to pay him one cent for his professional by the Bureau of Education that the actual it. ture of the condition of the schools of the State. | services. He had filed a petition asking that

of diliterates was seven, and most in Fall River, the Senators of Texas had reported as being he reaffirmed what he said in the Record yeswhere the percentage was 29.65. Of the total raised for schools hadbeen applied to them, and terday. One of the earliest of his lessons in illiterates 6.79 per cent, were born in Massa- with good judgment, it would not have given law was that no man was entitled to a fee in chusetts, 4.58 per coot, in other parts of the the children of Texas more than one fifth of litigation which he had engendered, the amount of money expended per capita for Mr. Springer inquired categorically whether senator Dawes called attention to the fact education in the Northern States. He also Mr. Kelley understood that he had claimed a that the increase of illiteracy in Massachu- stated that the Teachers' Association of Texas, | fee for the insertion of the amendment. setts is due to the increase of foreign popula- in a large convention, had indorsed the bill. Mr. Kelley replied that he did not think that

condition existed in the State of Connecticut, In the House, Mr. Grosvenor presented a lieved that the subscribers to the Exposition and quoted from the message of Goy. Louns- memorial from the Centennial Commission- ought to be made to pay, and who, following A Temporary Position that will ers at Marietta, O., in regard to the cen- his own tracks, hunted them until he stripped

This gentleman cited the instance of John. Whole to consider the act to make an appro- him six times since he made that record. agricultural experimental stations in connec- contested election case, and supported the action with the colleges established in the several | tion of the majority of the committee in declar-States. This appropriates \$585,000 for the pur- ing that Mr. Carlisle was entitled to his seat.

pose. The bill was passed. Affairs, called up the bill appropriating \$50,000 | reason why they should not, unless the confor an exhibit in the International Exhibition | testee and his friends were afraid of the truth. at Melbourne, Australia, which begins on the Mr. Cooper (O.) was opposed to reopening the

first day of August. the resolution, and submitted ta les showing | the dread of having his seat contested. Mr. that we imported \$5,432,888 worth of goods | Rowell (Ill.) thought likewise. from Australasia, and exported to them nearly | Mr. Lodge (Mass.) made an argument in fa-\$10,000,000 worth of our products.

Mr. Crane opposed the appropriation, because due not only to the contestant, but the conhe believed in economy, retrenchment and reform, and was opposed to anything that upon any Member's right to a seat. It is due to be no stain now to do it, reader. All is new, sure, light and pleasant, reform, and was opposed to anything that

clusion upon the bill.

Mr. Wilkins called up the bill to provide for | had been suppressed. the issue of circulating notes to national banks.

After some filibustering the House adjourned claring that the contest is of such importance of his Solid Extract Witch Hazel.

Espectfully.

GEO S. MYERS. without taking any action.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19.

In the Senate, Senator Hoar introduced a bill to grant a service pension, at the rate of one cent for each day's service, in addition to any pension granted for disability, to all Regulars \$17,000 per annum. This sum will not admit and volunteers who served between March 4, 1861, and July 1, 1866.

After transacting some routine business, including the confirmation of a number of nominations, the Senate adjourned until Monday. In the House the consideration of the appropriation for the International Exhibition at Melbourne was resumed.

Mr. McAdoo inquired why an invitation from the Republic of France for the United States to join it in celebrating the fall of the | Kansas. Senator Sabin presented a petition from the Senator Blair then read letters showing a Bastile, which preceded this invitation from Fifth District of Minnesota asking for prohibi- similar condition of affairs in Virginia and the British Government, was not considered

Mr. Belmont said that the invitation from | duly elected. the French Government did not precede that In the House, the Clerk announced the in- from Australasia, and that at the proper time 140, mays 6, and the point was made that there disposition of Speaker Carlisle, and S. S. Cox | he would report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs the acceptance of the French invi-

Mr. Phelps said that if we accept the invitaresolution is to make an issue on the course of growers and wool dealers in Washington, Jan. | tion to Melbourne we ought to participate in a proper manner, and it is the unanimous opinion and fourth-class matter, the envelopes of which | which was done, and the resolutions referred to | of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the State Department that \$50,000 is the smallest appropriation which would enable the United enterprise.

Mr. McAdoo said that what he had said on In the Senate, Senator Frye presented the | the previous day was that \$50,000 was too much petition of Ella M. Grover, widow of Gen. Cu- for nothing and too little for anything, and that, This bill provides that the sender of mail of vier Grover, 1st U. S. Cav., asking for an in- in his opinion, it would take \$250,000 to enable us to appear at Melbourne creditably. Mr. Cutcheon asked what it was proposed to

> Mr. Belmont explained that it was to assist citizens in making the exhibits and to pay the | against the repeal of the tax on cigars and to-Mr. McAdoo wanted to know what authority

Mr. Cutcheon again inquired how the Government proposed to use the \$50,000. Mr. Belmont replied that it is impossible at

present to state just what the expenses would be, but the Secretary of State would undoubtedly present, after the celebration, a detailed statement of expenses. Mr. Cutcheon stated that the day before the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Crain, endeavored to pull wool over the eyes of the House on this

will return about \$17,000,000 to the States and at which there was a general laugh. Mr. Crain opposed the appropriation on constitutional grounds, and on the further ground

> merous exhibits as evidence of the good will of the British Nation, and England should now

Mr. Wilkins called for the regular order of

The afternoon had been set apart for the reception from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts of fine oil portraits of Gen. Joseph B. Varnum, who was Speaker from 1807 to 1811; Gen. States and Territories in proportion to their | Nathaniel P. Banks, Speaker from 1855 to 1857; The Senate resumed the consideration of the population according to the last decennial cen-shucational bill, and Senator Blair obtained sus.

Robert C. Winthrop, Speaker of five Congresses, and Theodore Sedgwick, Speaker from 1799 to Senator Blair read an extract from an ad- 1801, and who presided over the House at the second session of the first Congress that met in

Messrs. Long, Rockwell, Allen, Collins, Hayden, Breckinridge (Ky.) and Lodge made speeches giving sketches of the gentlemen whom the pictures represented, and enlogizing their characters and services for the country. Mr. Randall made an appropriate speech, accepting the pictures.

The House then adjourned. FRIDAY, JAN. 20.

Speaker pro tempore Cox, in calling the House to order, forgot to ask the Chaplain to

per capita allowance from the State fund of only | Exhibition were not a little surprised when

Connecticut. The Senster read a letter from | independence, and acquired the territory. | that it belonged to the stockholders, and the How. William O. Rogers, recently Superintend. Senator Coke said that the statement that if belonged to it. The United ent of Public Instruction in New Orleans, and | there is \$300,000 due the teachers is not true. | States Attorney of Philadelphia brought suit, a distinguished Southern educator, in which It is a very great exaggeration. The deficiency and it was decided that the money belonged to he stated that the schools in Louisiana never exists because the taxes are derived from the the board. Mr. Springer then went to the had averaged three months in the year. The lease and sale of certain lands belonging to Attorney-General and asked him to appeal the condition of education in that State is wretched. the State. These suffered severely from the case to the Supreme Court, which was done, Only 24,000 of the 67,000 children in the State | drouth last year, and it was impossible to | and the Attorney-General desired him to apbetween the ages of 6 and 18 are in the public | collect the amounts due. Every teacher in the | pear on behalf of the United States. He wished schools. There are large parlicles in which no | State, however, was certain to get every dollar | it to be distinctly understood that this suggestion had first come from Attorney-General Senator Blair replied by quotations from a Taft. He did appear in the case, and the Su-

Mr. Kelley said that he did not mean to do

At the conclusion of Senator Blair's remarks | he claimed a fee for inserting a clause, but that he was the one man among 50,000,000 who be-

Mr. Lyman (lowa) thought that the House Mr. Belmont, from the Committee on Foreign | ought to reopen the case. He could see ne case. There should be some time during a Mr. Morrow made an argument in favor of | Member's term when he ought to be free from

vor of reopening the case, which he said was odious inequalities of the infamous tariff system.

The committee rose without coming to a con
odious inequalities of the infamous tariff system.

The committee rose without coming to a con
odious inequalities of the infamous tariff system.

The committee rose without coming to a con
odious inequalities of the infamous tariff system.

Sir. I nobe as a civizen, as a representative work in the such as a civizen, as a representative work in the such as a civizen, as a representative with such as a civizen, as a representative with such as a civizen, as a representative work. Many make much more than 51 per nour. No special ability or training required with grand, rushing business. Address at once, we start you free. Any one can do the work. Many make much more than 51 per nour. No special ability or training required. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. and no one would be able to say that any facts

to the sitting Member and the people of the Mention The National Tribune.

country, that it is entitled to a full, thorough

and impartial investigation. The substitute was defeated, yeas 125, nays 132, with the following Democrats voting for it: Messrs. Bynum, Crouse, Foran, Hare, Mc-

Kinley, Shivey and Weaver. The question then reoccurred on the majority resolution declaring Mr. Carlisle entitled to his seat. The vote was yeas 139, nays 3; no quorum voting. SATURDAY, JAN. 21.

In the House, Mr. Perkins (Kan.) called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the mail service in Kansas, and had an editorial read from the Capital, the official State paper of

Mr. Anderson called up the resolution de-

claring that George H. Thobe was not elected

Representative, and that John G. Carrisle was The roll was called on this, resulting in yeas was no quorum present.

MONDAY, JAN. 23. In the Senate, Senator Stewart presented resolutions adopted by Wool-Growers' Associations protesting against the repeal of the duty on wool. Senator Hoar presented the petition of Oliver

The House then adjourned.

Ames, Governor of Massachusetts, and others, for a treaty with Great Britain to settle disputes between these two nations by arbitration. The Senator supported this in a short speech. He also presented the petition of the citizens of Massachusetts for prohibition in the District of Columbia.

Senator Stockbridge presented a similar peti-Senator Wilson (Iowa) presented resolutions

from the Cigarmakers' Union remonstrating A number of other petitions were presented

for prohibition in the District; for the passage of the Blair Educational Bill, etc. The bill for the appropriation for the International Exhibition at Melbourne came up on

motion of Senator Sherman, from the Commit-

tee of Foreign Relations, and the Senate passed

the joint resolution appropriating \$50,000. Senator Frye moved to take from the table the motion of the Senator to refer the annual message of the President to the Committee on Finance. Senator Frye discussed the message, criticizing it very severely. He said that its veneer of disguise which it put over its Free Trade ideas was too thin to deceive the people, and he quoted from the jubilations of the English press over the message to sustain his position. The Senator made a general review of the whole tariff situation, and contrasted our industrial position with that of other countries in Europe. At the conclusion of his speech the Senate went into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the Blair Educational Bill, Senator Blair presenting some additional arguments and facts in support of that measure. Senators Coke and Reagan (Tex.) made some attempt to defend their State for the condition

of education in it. The Senate then went into executive session, tion, which resulted in year 161, navs 7:

Mr. Euloe arose to a question of privilege on the correction of the Record. He denied that making an affidavit in support of his case. A large number of special bills and petitions of no general interest were introduced, which occupied the time of the House until it ad-

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A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge,

Pensions for Ex-Prisoners.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I indorse the sentiments of Comrade James Brown as to condemning the actions of the Ex-Prisoners War Association in requiring a soldier to be held as prisoner of war for a period not less than three months in order to obtain a pension. In my opinion they have erred in judgment, and if a prisoners-of-war pension bill should pass framed as it is, it would be doing great injustice to those who suffered untold torture in their wounded and sorely afflicted condition while conflued in a prison hell for a less period. I am talking as one who has had experience in this matter.—Edward Creech, Sergeant, Co. D, 1st Mich., Forest Hill, Mich.

Where's the Last Man at Appointfox?

[Chicago Herald.] The man who fired the first gun at Fort Sumter was killed the other day at Charleston in a row. It is now safe to regard the war as



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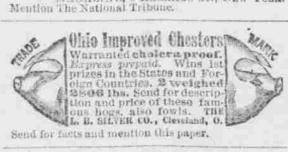
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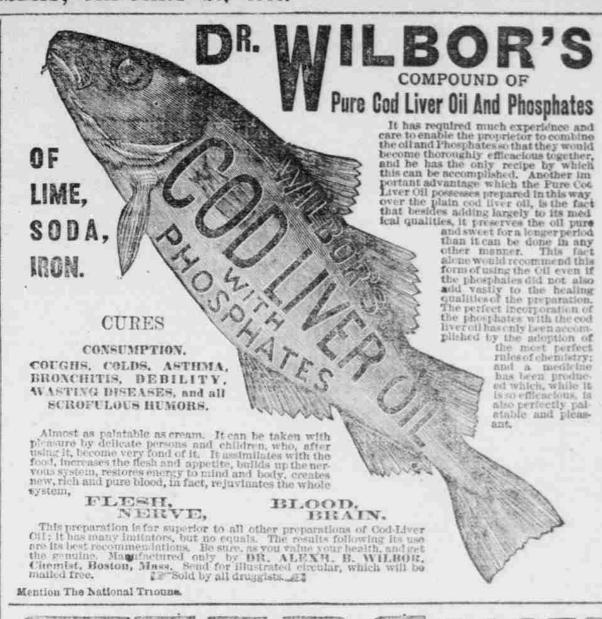
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The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned. In the House the first business was the consideration of the resolution declaring Mr. John G. Carlisle entitled to his seat in the House. After considerable parliamentary sparring a vote was taken on the adoption of the resolution, which resulted in yeas 164, nays 7; not

nn'a College, iti. Theological Seminary, on Mesde's Headquarters. Wheat Field, Valley of Beath, Bloody Angle, Copse of Trees. s Hill, from Cemetery Hill, Colori Ruilding. Where Pickett Charged. oldiers' Monument in Nat. Cemeter Death of Lieut, Cushing. pangler's Spring

liew from Summit of Little Round Top. Powers' Hill and Gen. Slocum's Hendquar tyrs. Reynolds' Statue in Nat. Cemetery, Monuments, &c., &c., &c.

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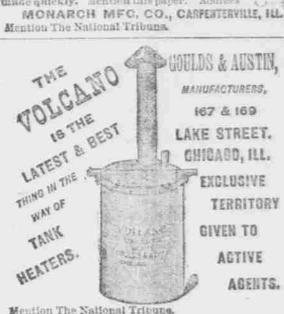
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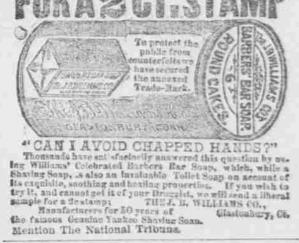


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